

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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From the New York Observer.

AGE OF APPLE TREES—DO NATURAL TREES OUTLIVE THE GRAFTED?

"Apple trees live to a great age. There is a tree on Peak's Island, in Portland harbor, that has been known to bear fruit every season for more than a hundred years."

The above paragraph was in your summary of last week; and as I observe you have a small agricultural department in your paper, I take the liberty of submitting a few remarks suggested by the above extract.

The fact stated is unquestionable. I can well remember, when it was a common thing to see apple trees not only of vast age, but of immense stature. When I was but a child, I can distinctly recollect the remains of an orchard, on my father's farm, the principal part of which the British had cut down for fuel. Eight or ten trees only remained, a venerable cluster in one corner of the field. Almost every tree was not far from two feet in diameter, and in form more like the lofty and wide-spread oak, than our present apple trees. Some of them were from forty to fifty feet high, and of proportional breadth.—I can well recollect, also, the gradual decay of these early tenants of the virgin soil, and the remarkable tenacity with which they cling to life. As one large limb after another decayed and fell, new and vigorous young shoots would spring forth and grow with astonishing rapidity. I recollect one tree in particular, whose limbs had all decayed and fell off, one after another, till nothing but a hollow trunk, reduced to a perfect shell, about eight feet high remained. And yet this apparently lifeless cylinder sent forth strong shoots near its top, which grew and bore fruit for many years. And it is now but a few years, since the last remains of this ancient orchard were eradicated from the soil.

What rendered the longevity of these venerable trees more striking was, that on this same farm there was another orchard of *ten acres*, that had been set out with great care, only a few years before the revolutionary war, and was then too small to tempt the depredations of the enemy, and these trees long ago put on the appearance of premature old age; and now scarcely a solitary tree remains to remind one that the ground was once an orchard. In fact, it is many years since it lost that name. This orchard, I may add, had been grafted with great care, with a choice variety of fruit, and when I first knew it, was flourishing and productive.

I have stated these facts with some particularity, for the sake of suggesting some inquiries, as the following:

Is it common, now-a-days, to meet with very large and aged apple trees, except where they were set out on the virgin soil of the country?—And if not, as I suspect will be found to be the fact, to what cause is the decay of our later planted orchards to be ascribed? We know, by sad experience, that many other kinds of trees, which once grew, in all these regions, almost spontaneously, and bore fruit abundantly, as the peach and plum; for instance, now require to be cultivated with the greatest care, and even then are exceedingly short lived. Many a time, when I was a boy, have I, after eating a fine peach, said to my companions, I will now plant this stone, and if my life is spared, in three years I will eat of its fruit; and as often have I realized the fulfilment of the prediction. In those days, our hedges were loaded with peaches, which, from their mere abundance, the very hogs disdained to eat, except to crack the stone and eat the pit! This fact I have witnessed with my own eyes.—Why then, has it become so difficult to raise peaches? Is it to be imputed to any change in the climate? or to the exhaustion of some particular property of the soil? And does not the same cause operate on our apple orchards?

But there is another inquiry which I wish to submit.

Are not all these large and aged apple trees the production of the *natural fruit*? Can any man point me to an apple tree one hundred, or even seventy-five years of age, that was grafted, as our present method is, on the stock, or that was grafted in any way? Every man knows that a grafted tree is merely a continuation of the old one; and, therefore, through its existence be prolonged by insertion into a new stock, it will, notwithstanding, in a few years, but on all the appearances of premature old age; and the sooner, as the process of grafting has been the more frequently performed with the same variety. We have become so fond of grafting and budding, that most men disdain a natural tree, however vigorous, except for a stock to be tortured and murdered; or if success attends the transformation, to be consigned to an early death. But is this extreme wise? Where did our delicious, grafted fruit come from at first? And although the seed will not all produce the same variety, yet some of it will, or others still more excellent.

I will venture then, to suggest, in conclusion, that if we would cultivate more natural trees, of all kinds of fruit, and letting them stand till "by their fruits ye can know them," and then preserve the good and destroy the bad, we shall not only obtain new and improved varieties, but greatly prolong the life of our trees. On the present procedure, one thing is certain as the course of nature—our finest fruits must soon fail. Of this we have striking evidence in the general failure of the Newton Pippin, which was once as universally fair as oranges, and of a large size, but now often small and knotty. Other examples might be given but I must stop—my sheet is full.

A LONG ISLAND FARMER.

From the Southern Cultivator.

PREPARING COTTON FOR MARKET.

MR. EDITOR—In the first No. of the present volume of the Cultivator, I promised you that I would, at a suitable time, give my brother farmers, through the columns of your agricultural paper, my system of preparing my cotton for market. Being thus far on my way home from the West, where I had spent the summer on an agricultural tour, I now comply with my promise of giving my plan of putting up my cotton, and I must first say that it will be found extremely difficult for the cotton planter to prepare the great Southern staple as it should be done, while he is all the time going for quantity, and not for quality; but still he may, however large his crop may be, prepare a portion of it as it should be, if he will take the necessary trouble and pains.

But to the point. I take all the care I possibly can in picking it out of the field, endeavoring to keep up with the opening as near as possible, taking all the pains I can to pick it clean of trash; I then dry it thoroughly on a scaffold, keeping one hand picking it over while the cotton is drying; I then pack it away cleanly in bulk, and suffer it to remain until it becomes heated. My finest cotton last year remained in bulk about two months—this year I think of letting it remain three months in bulk. After it has remained long enough for the oil to be drawn from the seed into the staple, to give it that beautiful cream color so much admired, I then commence ginning. I gin it very slowly on a fine saw-gin, picking it over again as it is ginned, so as to get out any remaining trash that may be in it. I have a flue that is fixed to the gin, through which the cotton passes, after leaving the brush. The flue is eight feet long, and is so constructed as to let all the dirt and trash drop in a box below, as the cotton passes over the fingers of the flue: the cotton passes from the flue into the cotton-room. I never suffer much to be packed in the room before I commence putting it in bales: this is done with the greatest care. I press it down with a screw,

instead of treading it with feet, as every pressure defaces the cotton to some extent. My bales weigh about 480 lbs. I sew up my packages very nicely, and put up my cotton in the best of bagging.

Now, I request the farmers, before they condemn my plan as too tedious, to make the trial, and they will find it a money-making business. I would, however, state, that I make three qualities of cotton: my first and second qualities, I plainly put my name on, and the place of my residence, the third quality I put the letter M on.

I would have waited until I reached Eufaula, Ala., before I wrote, but presuming that some of the growers of cotton might desire to try my plan, and as the season was passing away, I determined to write from this place. At a future time, I will give you some account of my trip to the West.

With the greatest respect, yours, &c.,

ALEXANDER McDONALD.

EXPERIMENT WITH CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—Desirous of learning, by direct trial, at what depths clover and timothy seed would germinate, I made a narrow trench in a favorable situation, three and a half feet long, increasing in depth from the surface at one end to the other end, where it was six inches deep. The bottom of it was therefore an inclined plane, and was made smooth and even, by pressing a straight-edged board forcibly upon it. Thus prepared, the seed was sown thickly in the trench, its whole length.—In twenty-four days, at an average noon temperature of 45 deg., the plants appeared at the surface for four inches from the shallowest end towards the deepest part of the trench; and afterwards continued to appear from still deeper portions of the ground for seventeen inches, when it wholly ceased to vegetate. Three months have now elapsed, and not a leaf has shown itself beyond the point just named. The clover and timothy sprouted alike, and ceased to germinate at the depth of two and a half inches. The plants are now nearly a foot high, at the shallow extremity of the trench; and diminish in stature as the trench deepens, the lowest being about five or six inches in height. The intelligent farmer will, of course understand the object and appreciate the value of this experiment.

Some of the same seed was scattered on the ground, at the same time, and left uncovered. It vegetated in due season; its radicals, from an eighth to a fourth of an inch long lay exposed to the snow and frost for some time, and finally found their way into the earth. J. T. P.
—Western Far. & Gard.

The Corn and other Crops.—The corn may be considered safely out of the way of frosts in Maine. The extremely hot weather of last week and the week before was just what we needed to bring it to maturity, and although there may be some which is yet up-ripe, the bulk of the crop has ripened off finely.

We have seldom known such warm weather in September as the weather before mentioned, and it has put the crowning finish to the crops in Maine, which may be pronounced first rate in every department. Hay comes in first rate, and wheat and grain much better than we have had for many years. Potatoes are excellent in quality and quantity—Indian corn, good—apples, abundant—and in addition to all this, it has been a remarkable time of health throughout the State. If these are not blessings enough for one season, pray what more would you have?
—Maine Farmer.

Corn Crop.—The corn crop on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be a short one the present year. Complaints reach us from every quarter.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

DEAR SIR—You may perhaps remember a promise I made you when I left Boston for the South, that I would write something about the agriculture of Virginia, for your valuable and interesting paper—and now you have that promise fulfilled. I propose to give you some idea of the system of farming pursued in this State, the advantages and disadvantages that surround us,—some idea of slave labor, and the prospects held out to farmers from the North to come and settle among us. I shall speak principally, at present, of the counties in this section of Virginia, viz: Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, and Loudon—which seem to me to offer great inducements, at present, to the Northern emigrant.

The soil of Fairfax was originally quite fertile, but owing to the ruinous system of farming practiced by our ancestors, it has of late years become comparatively valueless. In character, it varies from a deep yellow clay to a thin, gravelly soil, which can hardly pay for any improvement. The clayey soils in the hands of the New Yorkers, who have recently settled amongst us, are, I believe, realizing their fondest expectations. Their crops of corn and grain this year are very fine, and, even at the present low prices, can hardly fail to compensate them for their labor. It seems almost like the work of magic to see what success follows the judicious system pursued by these hard-working farmers. The sterility of the soil of Fairfax has long since passed into a proverb, and our people can hardly believe the evidence of their senses, when they see such noble shows of grain on this soil, which they have been taught from their boyhood, was good for nothing save sumach, mullein, and persimmon wood. I am happy to find, however, that such good farmers as the New Yorkers, from Dutchess county, think otherwise, as their continued emigration conclusively shows. They find a ready sale for their lands in New York at from \$50 to \$100 per acre, and coming here, they buy it at a price, I think, never exceeding \$10, and in many instances at less than \$5. This land as they have amply proved, is capable of great improvement, and within 15 miles of the Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown markets, which afford not only a sale for their grain and heavy produce, but also for quite a considerable quantity of vegetables and lighter products of the soil.

The climate of this section of country is delightful and salubrious—without the extreme cold of the North, or the heat of the South, we enjoy a temperate and equable succession of seasons, making the labors of the husbandman easy and profitable. No where does fruit thrive better, and in greater quantities. Grapes and other fruits grow in boundless profusion through the woods. Some of them, as the persimmon, would undoubtedly pay the cost of transportation to a less favored clime. The pawpaw tree, with its bright yellow fruit, like the West Indies banana, literally covers our swamps and low grounds. The May apple is found in great quantities in our dark woods. The two last would hardly bear exportation, though they are delicious fruits, and have very much the appearance of tropical plants.

Such are some of the advantages of Fairfax county, but we must also look a little at the disadvantages of an abode here. In the first place, to a Northern man, the system of slavery must be a great drawback. This is, undoubtedly, a great evil to any farming country; but we must consider that in the proportion that the white population "increases," in the same proportion does the slave population "decrease." This proposition has been triumphantly proved by the history of Fairfax county. The number of slaves is much smaller now than it was ten, or even five years ago, as reference to any statistical tables will show. In nearly the whole of Virginia there is, too, a growing desire to be rid of the slaves. This can never be accomplished till we have free white laborers to till our soil; and where shall these be found, save through the channels of emigration? The Northern farmer, then, who sells his land at the North and emigrates to a slave State, becomes, virtually, a practical philanthropist, and does his share in freeing his country from the incubus which has for so long a time darkened her prospects and retarded her prosperity. Slavery cannot much longer exist in this State: the evil will cure itself; and hence it becomes every well-wisher to his country to use every proper means to assist us. Twelve years ago, the most active measures were taken in the Legislature of this State, to get rid of this evil by a summary process, and but for the

interference of a few misguided fanatics, we should ere this have rejoiced in freedom. How much misery and poverty are these men answerable for, will some time be seen: we can only at present surmise.

Another disadvantage a Northern farmer will have to contend against, is to be found in the want of energy and industry of his neighbors. This may seem a trifling drawback, but it is nevertheless, a real one. Your plow wants repairs: you take it to your blacksmith; he is, very likely, talking politics at the neighboring store: you have to capture him, and draw him unwillingly to his forge: the fire has to be made, the iron has frequently to be bought, and you have to watch him as he goes again into the influence of the political circle, and give your assistance to his work when he gets fairly at it. All this time you are wasting time which is really money to you both, but you alone seem to be aware of this fact. From your neighbor's want of industry and energy, his fences stand so low that his hogs have free range. To be sure, in this you have the happy consciousness that you are the means of fattening hogs that otherwise never would be fatted; but this can ease your tortured mind but little, when you remember that in this way your corn goes into your neighbor's pockets. Of course, all our neighbors are not of this class, but, it is to be feared, the class is by far too numerous. Never did I visit a community where the truth of the old adage that "Providence takes care of the lame and lazy," was so amply displayed.

Here, then, you have some of the more prominent advantages and disadvantages of a residence in this section of our country. You are much nearer home than you could be in the Far West, with a soil that amply repays your labors, and a climate delightful for "all that grows." You are near good markets, for your produce, where the price of products bears a singularly high ratio to the price of the land;—you have good laws, and many good institutions. With these advantages, and the trifling disadvantages, (much less than at the West,) we would respectfully invite such committees of purchase as are about setting out for the West, in search of homes, to give us a call, and judge for themselves. I do not wish to see the Massachusetts emigrants behind our New Yorkers in availing themselves of any advantages that our State may possess.

If, Mr. Editor, you think this letter, of any value to you, I shall be but too happy to give you more in the same vein. Till then, Believe me yours, truly,

BUCKSKIN.

Buckland, Prince Wm. Co., Va. Aug. 23, 1844.

We feel greatly indebted to our young friend "Buckskin" for his interesting communication, which, we have no doubt, will be perused with pleasure by our readers. As we have the promise of further communications from him, it will not, perhaps, be amiss to state that the writer is a graduate of Harvard University. We knew him while a student in that institution, and found him deeply interested in the cause of agriculture. Having inherited a large landed property, he returned last year to his native State, after completing his collegiate studies, with the determination of devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, and of introducing in his own native land, the improved Yankee modes of husbandry with which he made himself acquainted whilst residing among us, and which he found to be vastly superior to the deteriorating process of farming that has for many years been pursued in many sections of his own State. It will give us great pleasure to receive further communications from our young friend, and we trust that his influence and example will not only be beneficial to his more immediate neighbors, but that others remote from his locality, may be interested and instructed by the contributions of his observing and cultivated mind.—Ed. N. E. Far.

CORN SPURRY—(*Spergula Arvensis*).—This production has recently been introduced into this country and has already received the commendation of many. It is a diminutive animal of the *coryophyllea* family. It manifests a decided partiality for sandy soils, and is said to grow extensively in the corn fields of Great Britain where it attains the height of eight or nine inches. The same is the case according to Van Voght and Schwartz in various parts of Germany. Mr. Allen says:

"It is used for hay as well as for pasture, and is eaten greedily by sheep. The seeds are rich and highly nutritious for all kinds of stock, and afford, when expressed, a

valuable oil. We think our poorest sandy soils, such as are to be found on the Atlantic coast, which are not rich enough for clover, would be admirably adapted to this crop; and its introduction might be the means of affording a profitable rotation with rye; and eventually produce, with judicious management, an entire renovation of extensive tracts of what is now almost entirely waste land."

Loudon, in his remarks upon this production, says—

"In Germany and the Netherlands it is sown on the corn stubble; and in the intervals of time that occur between some crops, is fed with sheep. It may be sown and raised in eight weeks, either in autumn or spring. It is said to enrich the milk of cows, so as to make it afford excellent butter; and the mutton fed on it is preferable to that fed on turnips. Hens eat spurry greedily, and it is supposed to make them lay a greater number of eggs."

Von Thayer remarks, it is most nourishing, in proportion to its bulk, of all forage; and gives the best flavored milk and butter.

Whether the *spergula arvensis* can ever be made an article of general consequence to our farmers, is a proposition that seems to admit of some doubt. We are not in favor, by any means, of innovating too extensively on the system of our predecessors, although we deprecate as much as any one, the purblind policy which clings exclusively to old theories and old usages, simply because they are old. The adage so extensively adopted by numbers—"The old way is the best," conveys, in numberless instances, an abominable lie. Prejudice often gives a sanction to practices which reason condemns as erroneous. Hence the only way to test a principle, is by the ordeal of experiment. This alone should be the farmer's criterion, and by its decisions he should in all cases rigidly and inflexibly abide.—Bos. Cult.

EXHIBITION OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICUL. SOCIETY.

At Poughkeepsie, September 17, 18, 19.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society of the Empire State did not disappoint the high expectations which had been formed respecting it. The display was a truly grand one—superior in most respects to any that had preceded it; and the immense concourse of visitors gave good evidence that there is no lack of interest in the public mind in regard to these exhibitions, even though in the midst of a most exciting political contest. The weather, too, was uncommonly warm, and a severe drought materially affected the number, if not the quality of the articles in several departments of the exhibition. There seemed to be very little lack of variety or excellence in the articles however, and in some departments the display could hardly have been excelled. Compared with the exhibition at Rochester, last year, this was decidedly superior in the arrangements; also, in the variety of breeds of cattle, and in the horticultural department. In stud horses, agricultural implements, and in the plowing match, it was not equal to the show at Rochester.

The greatest, if not the only defect in the management at Poughkeepsie, in our opinion, was, neglecting to provide opportunity for more of an intellectual display. It was much to be regretted that such men as John S. Skinner, Adam Ferguson, James Gowan, and many others who were present, so able and willing to impart pleasure and instruction to the assembled multitude of farmers, should go away without an invitation or an opportunity for doing so. Nothing creates more good feeling, or contributes more to the benefits of these gatherings, than a number of spirited off-hand addresses from men of talent and experience; let this be borne in mind hereafter.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie deserve great praise for their liberality in defraying the expenses of preparing the grounds, erecting buildings, &c.; also, for their efficient services in aid of the society before and during the exhibition, and for their unbounded hospitality, in opening their dwellings for the accommodation of the multitude of visitors. Other places have done well in these respects; but Poughkeepsie has excelled them all. The officers of the society, and the several managing committees, also deserve great credit for their untiring and successful efforts to cause this great affair to pass off pleasantly and with beneficial results.

The show-ground was beautifully situated, about a mile from the village. A field of nine acres was inclosed with a high fence, having several gate-ways, for cattle, carriages and pedestrians. Inside of the fence, a broad carriage way extended around the field, and inside of this was a strong railing, to which the cattle were fastened. Through

the middle of the field was a long range of buildings, four in number, each 100 feet long, the first 26, and the others 20 feet wide. The first, FLORAL HALL, was tastefully decorated, and appropriated to the display of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; the second, LADIES' HOME, was ornamented with evergreens, and devoted to articles of domestic household manufacture, ladies' needlework, &c.; the third MANUFACTURERS' LODGE, to specimens of American manufactured goods, mechanical contrivances, &c.; the fourth, FARMERS' HALL, to production of the dairy, implements of husbandry, cooking apparatus, &c. One portion of the ground was appropriated to pens for sheep and swine, another to horses, another to machinery, another to refreshment booths, &c. A commodious business-office was erected near the main entrance, and at some distance outside a ticket-office. Near the Floral Hall an immense tent, borrowed of a circus company in New York, capable of holding two thousand persons, and having seats for one thousand. This was left open on the sides, and afforded a grateful shelter from the rays of the sun, especially for the ladies. A large number of military tents from West Point, were also erected for the use of the various committees. A large marquee was appropriated to the use of the ladies of Poughkeepsie, another to the officers of the society, and a third to the editors and reporters for the press. This last, by the happy forethought of H. O'Reilly, Esq., was furnished with stationery, and every convenience for the use of the craft.

This Exhibition, being at so great a distance from most of our readers, we shall not occupy our columns with a description or enumeration of the articles exhibited; but subjoin a complete list of the awards, from which a good idea may be gathered of the number and variety of the articles, and the names and residence of the principal exhibitors.

At the *Trial of Plows*, the number offered in competition was not as great as last year, being only eight or ten; but the results are thought to be more correct, owing to the improved character of the apparatus used on the occasion; which, as before, was mainly furnished by Mr. Chase, of Amsterdam. At the *Plowing Match* there were only nine competitors, (owing, it is supposed, to the heat and drought;) still it excited a good deal of interest, as usual, and the contest was quite spirited.

The display of cattle was magnificent, more owing, however, to the variety of breeds, and the beauty and perfection of the animals, than their numbers. The fat cattle were mountains of beef and tallow. The largest were owned by G. W. Mills, of Livingston Co., who kept them in a separate inclosure, and charged a shilling a sight. The premium for the best ten yoke of working oxen from one town, was competed for by J. S. Wadsworth, of Genesee, and by several farmers of Hyde Park. Both were splendid teams and attracted much attention.

Attached to the ten yoke of oxen from Hyde Park was a beautiful car, about twenty feet long and eight wide, with sides of neat painted railing six feet high. This was tastefully decorated and loaded with the products of the garden and farm, and surmounted with festoons of evergreens, supported with a flag-staff twenty five feet high. This was got up under the directions of Mr. D. B. Fuller, of Hyde Park, and decorated by Mrs. Fuller, who received calls from her friends during the Fair in a tasteful bower, fitted up in the front part of the car.

In the centre of floral hall, Mr. Alexander Walsh displayed his well known taste and skill in decorating, in a manner that excited the admiration of all. In addition to the very extensive and brilliant show of flowers and fruits, there was here exhibited a neat case containing specimens in head and grain of thirty-five varieties of wheat, the product of Western New York, presented to the society by Gen. R. Harmon, of Monroe. Each variety is in a separate compartment, and so placed and fastened as to be seen in the best manner; with the name and a brief remark or two attached. (This is intended to be placed in the Society's hall at Albany.) Here too was seen a fine display of American silk goods from the Patterson Silk Manufacturing Company; but as the Agent informed us that he will visit Rochester soon, we will postpone our remarks on this head.—Among the exhibitors of fine fruit, the Messrs. Downing stand first: and among flowers the palm belongs to Mr. Thornburn of New York for his magnificent Dahlias. Others, however, were not far behind these gentlemen in both departments. In vegetables, we think R. L. Pell, Esq., of Pelham farm, made the greatest display. His enormous squashes and other uncommon productions, attracted much attention.

In the 'Ladies' Home' was a fine display of ladies' work, both useful and ornamental; much of it by the ladies of Poughkeepsie and the neighboring villages. We dare not to discriminate in this department, but we must say that the assortment of needlework from the Mansion Seminary was highly credible to the Young Ladies of that Institution. Here we found specimens of mechanical skill from two of our fellow-citizens of Rochester, that were not surpassed; book-binding by Mr. M. Morse, and dentistry by Dr. H. C. Wanzer.

In the Manufacturers' Lodge was a large quantity of broadcloth, cassimere, &c., most of it very handsome and fine, from the celebrated works of the Messrs. Lawrence, of Lowell; and very good calicoes, from Fall River; also, a large assortment of fine carpets and other American productions, not omitting the excellent pins manufactured at Poughkeepsie.

The grounds and buildings were thronged with visitors, during both days of the show. The most perfect order was preserved, and, excepting the heat and dust, nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion. The address was delivered in the afternoon of the last day. The big tent was crowded with delighted hearers, including a great number of ladies; and a multitude who could not gain a place within, stood outside and heard the orator, so clear and distinct was his utterance.

The reports of the awarding committees were read immediately after the close of the address; these, with a vote of thanks to the citizens of Poughkeepsie and others, closed the performances.—*New Gen. Farm.*

BREAK YOUR HORSES TO WORK WITHOUT BLINDERS.—We have always thought the "blindners" or "eye-winkers" on our harnesses which we work our horses in, were not only a useless appendage but oftentimes injurious. We consider them useless, because we cannot think or see any good they do. We never heard but one reason for using them, and that was given by a stage driver, and that was the following: "That off thill horse, you see, is a lazy dog, and needs the 'string' pretty often. His mate is more free—now if he could see me when I go to strike his mate, he would spring and take the whole load, and the off one would shirk out just the same." There is some reason in that, to be sure. We can't always have horses matched equally in teams, either as it regards temper or strength, and, of course, once in a while, it may work well to hide a free horse's eyes from the evil that is descending in the form of an angry driver's lash; but, as an offset to this, the lazy horse will also see the blow coming, and probably will spring out of the way too, as well as the other, so that the power will be as equally applied by them both. We think that many horses are disposed to "shy" more, as it is called, when their eyes are partially covered by blindners than when not. Horses may be trained to work without them, and colts should, by all means, be taught to do it. We think horses appear much better without than with them, especially if they have a good eye naturally.—*Maine Farmer.*

REMEDY FOR THE BOTS.—Having seen many horses die with bots, and many remedies given without effect, I was induced by a merchant in Cambridge, to try the following for a horse of my own, after I had tried most of the remedies in common use without effect, and had given him up for lost:

Half pint vinegar, half pint soft soap, half pint gin, and half pint molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise, the horse was in five minutes wholly free from pain, and ate freely—the next morning I was on my journey. I have since recommended and given the same in perhaps fifty cases, with the same good effect; not in one instance has it failed to effect a perfect cure.—*Cor. Albany Cultivator.*

WHITE NATIVE STRAWBERRY.—A. Goodwin, Ashfield, Mass., describes in the Mass. Plowman, a kind of strawberry, which he thinks is a native of the Berkshire hills. He says, "It is larger than the common field strawberry, very hardy, and yields a great quantity of fruit, producing in succession three or four weeks. When ripe, it is of a yellowish white, contrasting beautifully with the red strawberry. It has a fine flavor, and when picked always cleaves from the hull. I have distributed them in Northampton and West Springfield, where they are much admired."—*Alb. Cultivator.*

CHANGES IN FRUIT BY TRANSPLANTING TO DIFFERENT SOILS.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

You may remember that at Indian Hill the prize farm of Massachusetts—where I had the pleasure to meet you, with a party of accomplished agriculturists, the conversation turned on the liability of trees and vegetables to be greatly influenced in the character of their fruit, by transplantation to a different soil and climate. Many curious facts were mentioned in connection with it. The beardless white wheat of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the best wheat for bread probably in the world, on being transplanted to the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, "turns into" "red chaff" wheat.

The beautiful conical shaped cedar, near Baltimore, on the shores of the Patapsco, in Maryland, on being removed 50 miles below on West River, loses its compact and artificial shape and appearance, and assumes the form of the cedar of that neighborhood. But I mentioned a fact of which I had not then received the particulars transcribed below.

If further experiment should establish the truth of this powerful influence over fruit trees, it will account for instances in which the venders of fruit trees have been bitterly censured because the tree sent to a great distance from the parent tree or nursery, has not produced "to order."

Col. Butler, of New Orleans, sent to the National Institute (if that be called National, which the nation's representatives so unaccountably refuse to cherish,) a box with some cuttings of the cherry of which he gives the following history. You will observe that this is a very different case from that of wheat turning to *cheat*. The cherry in this case changes its character, but does not take that of a different kind of fruit.

Col. Butler, in his letter says:—"The stones were originally of the *Black Heart cherry*, brought from Mount Vernon, or Woodlawn, by my father-in-law, the late Lawrence Lewis. The trees which I reared from them, have been bearing for some years, and produce the wild cherries, much larger than the wild cherry, and resembling in flavor the black cherry of the North. A few weeks ago, a Mr. I. W. Wright, of Vevay, Indiana, (to whom I had given, some years since, some of my *young trees*), called to say to me that only one of his had borne fruit, and that it had produced a *yellow cherry*, of the most delicious flavor, and nearly as large as the Green Gage plum of the North.

The changes of the fruits with the changes of the climate, are certainly very curious and unaccountable, and I shall feel anxious to know what changes it will undergo on being taken back to the place of its nativity."

Here, sir, are the circumstances as far as I have yet learned them. I always think it best in such cases to have the particulars, as we get them, put away safely in some repository, ready for the purposes of history. Let us in this case "belay that," as the sailors say, and wait for further developments. The big yellow cherry, "nearly as large as a Green Gage plum," would make a sensation, even at your horticultural exhibitions. I wish I had one to send to Mr. Wilder, to add to his magnificent collection of fruits and flowers. It would be *wrong* to suppose that Mr. Wright can be mistaken—and Col. Butler's well known character is sufficient assurance of his accuracy in the part of the history given by him.

Yours, very truly,

J. S. S

A late number of the Quarterly Review estimates the average produce of wheat in England, to be 26 bushels, and says if this could be raised to 27, it would add to the nation's income about £1,200,000. The average in the U. States is probably not over 10 bushels: if we could bring this up to 11, we should thus add to the farmers' income some six or eight millions of dollars. Could it be doubled, as no doubt it one day will be, sixty or eighty millions of dollars would be added to the annual receipts of our farmers! I have thrown out these few remarks to stir up to inquiry every one who handles the plow.—*Far. Cabinet.*

Great Yield of Pumpkins.—Charles L. Pierce, gardener to Dr. Benj. F. Haywood in this town, raised, the present year from a single seed, 15 pumpkins weighing 384 lbs. The largest weighed 31½ lbs. and the average of the whole was 25½ lbs. each. The vine including all the branches measured 635 feet in length.—*Wor. Spy.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The Proprietor of the "American Farmer" establishment, expecting shortly to be engaged in the publication of a daily journal in the city of Baltimore, to which he desires to devote as much of his time as possible, would dispose of this establishment on liberal terms, if an immediate application be made. The character of the "Farmer" is too well known to require comment—it is the oldest Agricultural journal published in this country, being now in its 26th year. The central situation of Baltimore renders it a peculiarly advantageous location for a publication of the kind, and in the hands of a person who had a taste for agricultural pursuits, and a necessary talent for conducting the business department thereof, it might be made to be extensively useful and profitable.

The services of the gentleman at present and for several years past engaged in the editorial department, could be secured, if agreeable to the parties concerned.

The patrons of the "Farmer" are assured, that in case a disposition is not made of it, no interruption will be made in its regular publication. Address, if by letter, post paid, SAMUEL SANDS, Baltimore, Md.

Our exchanges will oblige us by noticing the above.

The Cotton crop in Florida, is represented in the Tallahassee paper to be a full one.

THE CULTIVATOR ALMANAC FOR 1845.

Luther Tucker, Esq., editor of the Albany Cultivator, has issued an Almanac for 1845, which besides the ordinary astronomical calculations, contains a goodly portion of agricultural matter, and is embellished with many valuable cuts connected with the operations of the farmer. It is well gotten up and arranged, and should find its way to public favor. It is for sale by Armstrong & Berry.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

The advantages of sub-soil ploughing, has been very forcibly called to our mind by the subjoined article which we copy from our intelligent contemporary, the Southern Planter. It is many years since we recommended deep ploughing, and it is not a little gratifying to us that we find the dread of disturbing the till pan, beginning to disappear from the minds of many, who, some few years since, would as lief have crossed the path of a Boa Constrictor as to break up the clay resting beneath some four inches of exhausted sand, which, from time immemorial, has answered as an apology for soil. We recollect to have called at a farm in a neighboring county, in 1839, to get our horse fed. It was in the occupancy of a tenant who had resided there for twenty years, and who, in the whole course of that time, had never penetrated the earth with the plough more than three inches. When we called, we found him engaged in *scratching* the earth with a one horse plough, going scarcely deep enough to cover the poverty grass with which the field abounded. After saluting him, and procuring a feed for our horse, while the animal was masticating his meal, we entered into a pretty free conversation with our host, which we will here repeat, with the view, of showing how absurd are the notions of men who are wedded from the prejudice of ancient prescription to old practices, and eschew all book farming as worse than nonsense.

"Why do you not plough deeper my good Sir?"

"God bless your soul stranger, if I was to break up the till bottom, and turn up the red clay, I should *pizen* the ground and nothing in the *yearth* would grow, and besides all the manure, and I've none to spare, would sink down into the ground, and my crop of corn would *git* no good from it, as it is, the manure I *puts* on the ground sinks into the *yearth*, and I only *gits* benefit from it for one crop."

"Well now, my good Sir, you have given me your the-

ory for shallow ploughing, and, with your permission, I will give you mine in favor of deep ploughing.

"What do you mean by theory?"

"Theory, means the settled ideas which a man may have imbibed, as the governing principle of his action, and is to him the motive of his practice."

"I don't understand you."

"Then Sir, what I mean by theory, is this—it forms the *reason* of my doing any thing—for instance, if I were going to plant corn in this field of yours, I should manure it, because theory tells me, that the plants would require feeding to make them grow. Do you understand me now?"

"Oh yes."

Then I'll give you my *reasons* for deep in preference to shallow ploughing, and why I should mix a portion of the clay that lies beneath, with the sand above. You are fearful to break the pan, for fear your manure will sink, and yet you admit that what you put on the ground, only lasts for one season, and you apprehend that, as it is, it sinks into the ground and gets below the reach of your crops. Now I think you are mistaken as to the cause of the loss of the good effects of the manure. I believe that, instead of its sinking, and thus eluding the reach of the roots of your growing plants, that it escapes from the *surface* of the earth. You bury it so shallow, and expose it so immediately to the heat of the sun and atmosphere, that, upon every succeeding rain, the manure rots faster than is necessary to the sustenance of your crops—faster than the rootlets can take it up, and as the most valuable, if not, indeed, the only part of manure that is valuable, is light, and volatile, it escapes through the pores of the earth, and is wafted away by the wind, and in all probability, is carried to your neighbor's land, where if has a suitable soil it is attracted and absorbed, to enrich his land and nurture his growing crops. I notice that your corn stalks are very small and easily broken. The reason of that is this—there is very little potash in your soil, and hence not enough to dissolve the sand, and form that flinty substance which constitutes the elastic principle that enables either grass, corn, wheat, rye or barley to stand erect. In all virgin clays there are more or less Potash, and if you turn up some of your subsoil and cross plough it, so as to mix it with the sand, you will just supply your land with one of the very ingredients which it wants."

"Well but the red clay will *pisen* the land, and nothing will grow on it."

"Not so. I don't wish you to turn up more than two inches at any one ploughing, and whatever may be injurious to vegetation, in that quantity, will be corrected by the sun and air. It is the oxide of Iron, which gives the red color to the clay underneath the sand of this field, which, if it were in too great quantities to be brought into immediate contact with the roots of growing plants, might possibly injure them, but the quantity I name, could do no harm. If you had *lime* to apply to your land, the oxide of iron would be converted into a substance similar to plaster, and an immediate benefit would enure to you, in a two-fold sense, first by neutralizing the bad effects of the iron, and secondly by converting the latter into plaster."

"Who ever *hearn* of Iron being in the ground except in lumps hard as stones?"

"Many before you were born."

"But let me proceed. By annually turning up a portion of your clay, instead of having to cultivate an almost barren sand as you now have, in a few years, you would have a good mould, that would resist the influence of the scorching rays of the sun, and your crops would avoid being burnt up by slight droughts. Your manure, instead of being drawn up and lost through the heat of the sun, will remain in the earth, rot gradually, and as gradually supply your growing crops with food, and you will find that, instead of having to manure every year, once in

four years will answer, and particularly if you sow clover and turn that in every second year."

"Why, bless you, clover won't grow here."

"Yes it will, if you will do as I tell you, plough deeper, turn up and mix the clay with the sand and lime your land. If you can't afford to lime, plaster it. A bushel to the acre for a year or two will enable you to raise Clover, provided you turn up the clay and get the potash into action."

"Potash! why, there never was either potash or ashes put on this ground, and I'm too far to haul it, if I was able to buy it, which I ain't."

"I told you before that there was potash in the red clay."

"How did it get there?"

"Providence placed it there, for wise and beneficent purposes, and it remains for you to use it or not, as you may see fit. Plough deeper, I tell you, and you will find potash enough, to add to the fertility of your soil and increase your crops."

"I *reckin* your a book farmer—you talk so like the strange things *I's* *hearn* on."

"No my good sir, I'm not a book farmer, but like yourself, a farmer in a small way, even smaller than you are, yet I do read books, and papers too, on farming, and have read them with delight, and I hope profit, from my earliest recollection. What I see in them that my judgement approves, I practice, if an occasion offers—what I see that I do not approve, I reject—and if you were to take an agricultural paper, both you and your children would profit by it. No man ever yet read any thing without gaining by it. The agricultural papers, besides containing the essays and views of *theorists*, have much of the practical experience of *practical* men in them, and by reading them, men become acquainted with the customs and modes of culture of all parts of the world, and surely, with such a field before them, those who do not improve by it must be dull, indeed. But I have a few words more with regard to deep ploughing, and its effects in promoting the growth of crops. By deepening the bed in which the plants have to grow, you enlarge the pasture of the plants; you enable their rootlets to descend, as well as spread with more facility, and it must be obvious, that by so doing, you greatly improve their chance of growing, as the least difficulty they may experience in searching for food, the better chance will they have of thriving. You say that the red clay beneath the sand, is poisonous to your crops. Be it so. But keeping it in a compact form, you do not render it less injurious, for notwithstanding its hardness, the roots of your corn will penetrate it several feet, so that the objection which you have raised, is *imaginary*, not *real*, and by keeping that stiff clay in an unbroken state, you present it to the roots of your corn, in the very worst and most injurious form that you possibly can,—plough deeper, turn it up to the action of the sun, the air and the rains, and you will soon rid it of its poisonous qualities."

"How deep would you recommend me to plough?"

"Why, I would have you increase your soil two inches each year, until you get at least nine inches in depth."

"Why bless you, stranger, my plough can't never go that deep, and besides, my horse could't never turn up nine inches."

"Get a bigger plough, and put in two horses instead of one. By getting a deep tilth, you will enable your land to absorb a good deal of manure from the atmosphere."

"Whoever *hearn* talk of manure being in the air?"

"I have. There is at all times floating in the air, a substance which if you can only impart to you soil the power of attracting and absorbing it, you will find that it will add greatly to the fertility of your land. That which escapes from your soil as the manure rots, is the substance I mean, and it is carried away from you, to add to the fertility of

your neighbor's land because of its being in a condition to retain it. As the manure in your barn-yard rots, its most enriching properties are carried off by the same process and lost to you. If you wish to prevent such loss, you can do so, by keeping a few inches of dirt of any kind spread over your manure. This will act in a two-fold way, beneficially to your interest. It will prevent the escape of the gaseous substances I have spoken of, while the body of earth above the manure, will become impregnated with the riches of the manure, as decomposition goes on, so that the earth, thus placed on the top, will become as good as any other part of the manure. You have often smelt at a distance from your manure pile, an unpleasant stench, have you not?"

"Yes."

"Well that is what I call a gaseous substance, and the very best and most fertilizing part of the body of your manure pile. It is that which flies off with each current of wind, is lost to you, and enriches the better land of your neighbor, because that land is in a condition to attract and absorb it, as I have before told you."

"Well stranger, I don't understand all you have been saying, though I think I'll try to plough a little deeper, and burn some of the shells about my house and shore, and see if I can raise clover."

"If you'll do so, you may raise clover and timothy too, and make three bushels of corn where you raise one now. Do you raise any wheat?"

"No, my ground won't grow it."

"Follow my advice, and after you get a good crop of clover, plough that in, seed your field down in wheat, and I'll promise you a good yield, provided you apply ten or twenty bushels of lime to the acre."

"They tells me that a hundred bushels is not too much."

"That's very true, but the quantity I have named will answer for several years, and I see no necessity for a man of small means applying a large quantity, when a smaller one will answer all present purposes. I believe that lime is not only an alternative, that is an amender of the soil, but I believe it is also a positive manure, that is, that the plant takes it up as a nutrient."

"Nutrient—what is that?"

A substance that nourishes and encourages the growth of plants.

With this our conversation ended, and we were happy to learn only a few days ago from the individual to whom it was addressed, that he had followed our advice, and had last year, from a field which he was formerly in the habit of getting from two to four barrels of corn to the acre, according to the season, gathered upwards of 8 barrels, and that he had grown as fine a crop of clover as he wished to have, when, in former times, when his field was resting, nothing but poverty grass and stunted weeds reared their heads.

Subsoil Ploughing.—Its efficacy in actually improving the character and depth of soils, where proper tillage has been maintained, has been abundantly proved, and perhaps nowhere more signally than in resuscitation of the sterile lands exhausted by tobacco culture, in Virginia. I speak from my own observation of its wonderful utility in a neighboring county—Fairfax—and have the corroborating testimony of the distinguished Judge of that circuit, who declared some time since, that Fairfax, from being proverbially one of the poorest, was fast becoming one of the most fertile counties of Virginia; and this change has been wrought by the immigration of Northern farmers, bringing with them all their agricultural enterprise, and knowledge of what may be properly called the mechanics of agriculture.—*Southern Planter.*

DISEASED POTATOES.—We wish to correct the mistaken opinions abroad at this time with reference to the present potato crop. The decay of so large a quantity, as may be found in different parts of our country, is not owing to an epidemic influence operating upon the potato in the same way as an epidemic disease, &c., but to an insect which has made it the nidus for the perpetuation of its species. People seem not aware that in certain sections of our country the same appearance has been known to exist for several seasons. Central New York suffered exceedingly the past season, and still further west there has been an incalculable loss. The potato is not the only crop subject to such premature ripening and decay. Several years since the onion crop was very nearly destroyed by an insect called the onion-fly, which at the time was considered by the community in general unaccountable. New York and Vermont, in the year 1811 and 12, suffered very much from a disease in the rye. After long investigation it was found to be the product of an insect. Our apples every year fall more or less in consequence of the egg of an insect deposited in the eye of the stem, which finds its way into the fruit, prematurely ripening, and every farmer finds from sad experience that his baskets full of wind falls has some cause which has evaded his utmost ingenuity to check. The same may be said of the plum, where every one on a tree becomes the nidus of the curculio. The cherry, chesnut, and in fact almost every fruit with which we are acquainted. From some of the infected potatoes may be seen the insect in its pupa state escaping. In others you may, upon boiling, find the rudiments of the insect in embryo, while in others nothing will be found, the insect having escaped. As to the health of the potato, it is like all other defective fruits, but no worse, and when sound as healthy as at any previous year. The insect feeds upon the leaves and stems, when full grown retires to the roost of potatoes, and there deposits its eggs, which soon hatch; in a few days they retire from the potato to the ground, where it completes its final transformation.—*Westfield Newsletter.*

—We are not quite satisfied with the above explanation of the cause of rot in the potato.—Worms and grubs have often attacked this root in the field and rendered it scabby and of less value than others not attacked, but worms have never, in this part of the country, caused them to rot as they do this season.

Potatoes are often cut short and yield but half a crop in consequence of excessively dry weather; and sometimes they are blasted and much injured by too much wet. They stop growing in mid-summer, the vines die and the half grown potatoes lie, without rotting till the middle of October. Give us then some better reason, for their rotting this year, than the eating of worms or the rusting of the vines.

We should like to learn from some of our readers what kinds of potatoes are most affected this season; some have told us the Chenangoes suffer most. It may be that some kinds have not been attacked; it is important to know.—*Ed. Mass. Plough.*

FRUIT TREES FOR ORNAMENT.—If a man has but little land, it is well to ornament his grounds with fruit trees. They are not only good for ornament, but valuable in affording delicious fruit. If well arranged, and kept in a neat thriving condition, they will be nearly as ornamental as any trees that are cultivated. If the apple tree produced no fruit, and it was a foreign species, it would be brought to this country and cultivated for its beautiful flowers. What trees cultivated expressly for ornament, particularly for their fine flowers, make a more noble show than the apple, peach, and some other kinds, when gaily decked in blossoms sweet, filling the air with their fragrance. If a farmer has an abundance of land, then it is of little importance whether he cultivates fruit or forest trees around his house, as the latter may as well grow there as elsewhere, and they will in due time furnish fuel. We will give an instance of the advantage of giving preference to a fruit tree. Mr. Bowen Russel, of West Cambridge, was advised to set a forest tree for a shade near the kitchen door, but he set a Baldwin apple tree, and in eleven years from that time he took at one crop five barrels of apples. Supposing a family had no fruit trees, what an advantage one such tree would be. How often would it afford a fine feast of fruit, and how many excellent dishes of food.—*Boston Cult.*

ON MANURING IN THE HILL.

It is a deplorable fact that there are many who think they must manage their farms just as their fathers, or even, perhaps, as their grandfathers did; and who believe that to derive the greatest profit from manure, they must "dung in the hill." I propose in this brief article to show, in my feeble manner, that this is not the better way to experience the greatest pecuniary advantage, from the following considerations:

1st. It has been proved by trial that the first crop is invariably smaller where the land is manured in the hill, and if the first is poorer, I suppose there is not the least doubt that the succeeding ones will be. Two years ago last spring, we planted a small field, containing about three acres, with corn and potatoes, manuring the principal part of it by spreading on; we, however, manured about half an acre in the hill, which even had a better soil than much of the other. This was planted and hoed at the time with the other, and in the early part of the season any one would have supposed from the appearance of the potatoes, that there would have been as great a crop where manured in the hill as of those that were the other way. But this was not the case. No: in digging them the difference was very clearly perceived: I should judge that there was not more than two-thirds as great a crop on the part manured in the hill, as on the other part of the piece. Nor is this all. Last year the same field was sowed with oats, and there was as great a contrast in them as in the potatoes of the previous year. This year we have cut two crops of grass on the same piece of ground, which go to prove none the less the truth of the above assertion. So far as my knowledge extends, I think this to be a correct criterion in all instances.

2d. Potatoes manured in the hill, are, in nine cases out of ten, eaten badly by the worms. I know the worms are a great trouble, even if the manure is spread on, but much more so where it is put in the hill.

3d. Also, where the manure is put in the hill, the potatoes grow too rank in the earlier part of the season, too much of the essential part of the manure is expended in promoting the growth of the tops.

If the manure expends the principal part of its strength in the earlier part of a season, it will not be sufficiently felt in the latter part to cause the potatoes themselves to grow to a good size: but spread on the manure, and it does not relax its agency, but continues to exert itself the whole season.

4th. Corn and potatoes, as well as everything else that is planted where the manure is spread on, will endure a drought much better than if manured the other way. Where the manure is put in the hill, the hill must of necessity be made higher than if it was spread on—and being increased every time of hoeing, it becomes of such a shape that the rain runs off as freely as from a stack of hay, irrigating the ground between the hills, and leaving the hills themselves almost entirely dry.

Another reason is, the seed being planted upon the manure, the roots grow too near the top of the ground, so that when there are a few days of dry weather, the ground becomes dry down to the roots, which, as a natural consequence, will greatly injure the growth of the plants. But as I am growing somewhat prolix, I will close this meagre communication by requesting those who have heretofore been accustomed to manure their land in the hill, to try the other way, and I am fully persuaded that they will be richly compensated for the experiment.

LECTOR.

WINTER APPLES—PICKING.—As apples are very plenty this season it is hoped that shippers will see to the exportation of all the surplus product to encourage the raising of more.

Orchardists should caution men and boys who are employed to pick their apples, not to bruise the limbs or to bark them with their nailed boots or shoes. We have had our own fruit trees much wounded and barked by the hard heels of careless climbers to pick the fruit. A pair of old slippers will be better than boots.

The apple may be easily severed from the branch by one hand without detaching more than the small stem, half an inch long, that should go with the fruit. By giving the apple the proper turn you can break off the stem at the right joint, making the cheek of the apple a fulcrum or prop for the purpose. If you pull directly away from the tree you will often break a limb.—*Mass. Plough.*

GAPES IN CHICKENS.

Messrs. Editors.—From all I have seen and heard on the subject of what is called the gapes in chickens, it is a disease which is not generally understood. I shall therefore give you my opinion on its nature and cure. This spring, having my chickens attacked as usual with the gapes, I dissected one that died and found its *Branchus* or wind-pipe, (not the throat,) filled with small red worms from half to three-quarters of an inch long. This satisfied me that any particular course of feeding or medicine given would not reach the disease. I therefore took a quill from a hen's wing, stripped off the feathers within an inch and a half of the end, trimmed it off with a scissors to about half an inch wide, pointing it at the lower end. I then tied the ends of the wings to the legs of the chicken affected, to prevent its struggling; placed its legs between my knees, held its tongue between the thumb and fore finger of the left hand, and with the right, inserted the trimmed feather in the windpipe (the opening of which lies at the root of the tongue,) when the chicken opened it to breathe, pushed it down gently as far as it would go (which is where the windpipe branches off to the lobes of the lungs, below which I have never detected the insect,) and twisted it round as I pulled it out, which would generally bring up or loosen all the worms, so that the chicken would cough them out, if not, I would repeat the operation till all were ejected, amounting generally to a dozen; then release the chicken, and in the course of ten minutes it would eat heartily, although previous to the operation it was unable to swallow, and its crop would be empty unless filled with some indigestible food. In this manner I lost but two out of forty chickens operated on; one by its coughing up a bunch of the worms which stuck in the orifice of the windpipe and strangled it—the other apparently recovered, but died several days after in the morning; in the afternoon upon examining its windpipe, I found a female worm in it, differing from the others by branching off at the tail in a number of roots or branches, between each of which were tubes filled with hundreds of eggs like the spawn of a fish; and although the chicken died in the morning, the worm was perfectly alive in the afternoon, and continued so for half an hour in warm water. While I was examining it in a concave glass under a microscope, it ejected one of its eggs, in the centre of which was an insect in embryo.

From this fact, I have come to the conclusion that when the female worm breeds in the chicken and kills it, these hundreds of eggs hatch out in its putrid body in some very minute worm which probably after remaining in that state during the winter, change in the spring to a fly which deposits its eggs on the nostril of the chicken from whence they are inhaled and hatched out in the windpipe and become the worm I have described.

There is one fact connected with this disease—that it is only old hen roosts that are subject to it; and I am of opinion that where it prevails, if the chicken houses and coops were kept clean and frequently whitewashed with thin whitewash, with plenty of salt or brine mixed with it, and those chickens that take the disease, operated on and cured, or if they should die, have them burned up or so destroyed that the eggs of the worms would not hatch out, that the disease would be eradicated.

I am also satisfied that the chicken has not the disease when first hatched; several broods that I carried and kept at a distance from the chicken-house where the disease prevailed, were entirely exempt. And chickens hatched from my eggs where they had never been troubled with this disease, were perfectly free from it; and a neighbor of mine who built in the woods half a mile from any dwelling, and has raised fowls for six or seven years past, and has frequently set my eggs, has never had the gapes among his chickens.

With my first brood of chickens, there was not one escaped the gapes. But all that have been hatched since I had the chicken-house and coops well whitewashed inside and out, with thin whitewash, with plenty of brine in it, and kept clean, have been exempt from the disease, with occasionally an exception of one or two chickens out of a brood.

In operating on the chickens, although one person can effect it, it is much easier done to have one to hold the tongue of the chicken while the other passes the feather down its windpipe, and by having a small piece of muslin between the fingers, it will prevent the tongue from slipping, which it is apt to do upon repeating the operation.

Accompanying this, I send you drawings of the gape worms in their natural sizes, and as they appear when magnified. Nos. 1 are the male worms, and Nos. 2 the female; you will observe that the heads of both male and female branch off in two trunks with suckers like leeches at the extremities of the trunks, one trunk longer and thinner than the other. The intestines extend from the branching of the trunks downwards towards the tail, and are perfectly apparent when magnified. This female branches off like the root of a tree at the tail with intermediate tubes filled with small oval eggs.

Yours, &c.

C. F. MORTON.

Mill Farm, New Windsor, Orange co., N. Y. Aug., 1844.

[We have always succeeded in curing the gapes by timely exhalation of a strong tincture of *Assafoetida*, which we used under the supposition that worms were the cause of the disease, and that the smell and taste of that noxious tincture would dislodge them, and as a prevention of the disease we have successfully placed a small portion of the drug in the vessel in which the chickens received their drink.—ED. AM. FARM.]

INCREASE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS.—It gives us great pleasure to say, that the agricultural exports from this port, especially to England, have been largely on the increase the past summer, and two almost entirely new products have been added lately to them. These are corn and hay, which hitherto, from their great bulk, have been prevented going abroad to much extent. Corn underground is quite in demand now in England, and if successful experiments are made there another year in sowing it broadcast for soiling, we are of the opinion that a large and steady market will open for it. We think that the American minister at the Court of St. James should be instructed to use his influence with the British government in this matter. Mr. Colman is worthily exerting himself in the good cause there we see, during the progress of his agricultural tour.

In consequence of the almost unprecedented dry weather in England, not more than half a crop of hay has been made this season; grass is also quite short. The consequence is, that hay has risen enormously, and was worth, at our last advices, about \$40 per ton. Freights across the Atlantic rule very low just now, and it can be exported at a fair profit. For the English market it should be of the best quality and pressed as compactly as possible.—*Am. Ag.*

ROT IN FRUIT.—All those who are in the habit of putting up fruit for use or for sale, are sensible that a large portion of it is lost by rot or decay. There are two causes for this; one the natural decay of the fruit, and the other a fungi or parasite, which, when once it fixes its roots in the fruit, spreads with destructive rapidity.

The result of the first is seen, when it is attempted to keep fruit beyond the time fixed by nature for its decay. Thus apples that are ripe in August, will rarely keep sound till January; decay usually beginning at the centre, and progressing until the whole is destroyed. So with plums, peaches, grapes, &c. The second kind of decay, or that which arises from fungus; usually commences at some point on the exterior part, and penetrates into the inside, as well as spreads over the surface. The *bitter rot*, so destructive in some cellars, and to some particular kinds of the apple, is an example of this parasitic destroyer.

Mr. Hassall of London has lately been engaged in a series of microscopical experiments on these fungi, determining their characters, and the manner in which they are propagated. He produced apples inoculated with the sporules of the fungi only three days previous, in which the rot had already extended to the size of half a crown; and the fruit was unfit for the table. It appears from the experiments of Mr. H. that the seed-like bodies of these fungi are too minute for the eye to detect, even in masses of considerable size, and they are always floating in the air around the place where such plants are able to fructify; wherever they meet with a portion of the skin of a fruit, a little torn or abraded, there they can establish themselves; and when the surface of a fruit is in no way injured, they are able, but with less rapidity, to introduce their microscopical spawn through the pores of the skin.

It is not improbable that the disagreeable odors so common in fruit cellars where decaying fruit is present,

is in a great degree owing to these microscopic sporules that fill the air of such places; and the propriety of thorough ventilation would suggest itself as the means of checking the progress or spread of the fungi. It may seem incredible at first, that such minute substances should operate so quickly on living vegetable matter; but the instances mentioned by Liebig of the action of putrid animal matter applied to the living tissue, would seem to place this rapid action of vegetable poison on fruit in a clear light. We observed not long since an account of a fruit grower in Herefordshire in England, who preserved his fruit in a perfect condition, even when piled in large masses, by dashing over them once a week a sufficient quantity of pure water to wet the whole thoroughly, the apples being so placed on hurdles in the cellar, that the water could drain off rapidly. It is evident such an application of water would displace any sporules or fungi, unless they had taken very firm root, and it is probable the water would have the effect of imparting a vigor to the fruit, that would enable it to resist for a longer time the attacks of this insidious and destructive enemy.—*Albany Cult.*

DRIVING SHEEP.—I have been in the practice of purchasing and driving sheep from one portion of this State to the other, for several years, and it may be useful to some of your readers to understand my method of conveying them in the cheapest, safest, and best manner.

We start them on the road as early as light appears in the eastern horizon, with an assistant before them, to prevent their rapid progress, and many unforeseen accidents which they are exposed to. It will take the most of one day to break them into a proper line of march. On the first day they will push forward several miles before they incline to eat. As soon as they will, let them commence feeding on the road side. The man forward will take care that they progress but little faster than they usually do when grazing in their pastures. They will soon learn to run by one another two or three rods, then stop to feed; the forward column will frequently form a line in front, as they feed in more perfect order than many of our flood-wood companies do under military discipline. By this even management from day to day, they will keep full and not be fatigued. We generally let them rest a while at mid-day, and secure them in a small yard about sundown, without any expense. They are ready and convenient for their onward course early the next morning.

I have thus managed from 600 to 1,000 many times on several days journey; they do not appear fatigued, but look full through the day. Our flocks do not fall away in flesh, but often gain on their journey. This method must look reasonable to those who are acquainted with the nature of the sheep; while feeding about thin pastures they are always on the move; the most active are forward, and they are not more inclined to feed in the night than a drove of Turkeys.

To urge them along in the winter while snow is on the ground, one person must take a few and drive on ahead, those behind will follow on; but to get them along without fatigue, they must be allowed to string along the beaten path for a reasonable distance.

The shepherd-dog must be a valuable animal to a flock master, in any situation, and it is a wonder that we have none of them in this sheepish state; in an especial manner when there are so many worthless animals reared among us. If any of your readers have an extra one to spare, I would give in exchange a valuable merino ram for it; both parties could thus be mutually benefited.—*Am. Ag.*

SOLOMON W. JEWETT.

Weybridge, Vt.

A Culinary Desideratum.—The application of chemistry to cookery in France, has produced a curious result, and one likely to be as useful as curious. M. Milot, of the Academy of Sciences, has succeeded in obtaining by distillation, in a pure, colorless, and liquid form, all the properties of the various culinary vegetables. Thus he can put you up a bottle of carrots, parsnips, turnips, or onions, and you may carry it all over the world, certain of having with you the true flavor of the vegetable. A table-spoonful is enough for one pound of meat. The secret lies in the mode of distillation, by which the offensive parts of the vegetable are left. It is already an object with commercial men to export these essences, and then with the government there is an intention of using them extensively in the Navy.—*Selected.*

PERUVIAN GUANO.—All the departments of art and industry have their occasional novelties.—The reigning novelty in the agricultural world—that is, in this part of it—is the substance called *guano*, which the reader will perceive is advertised as on sale in Baltimore. This manure consists of the deposit of sea birds that roost and breed on the islands on the south-west coast of America. It has been used for ages in Peru, and is there so indispensable to the growth of corn and wheat, that, according to some writers, the country would have been a barren waste without it.

Its use in England, where it has been applied with wonderful results to almost every sort of crop that grows in that country, is of comparatively recent date; just long enough to have spread a conviction of its efficacy so widely as that seven or eight hundred vessels are now employed in the "*guano trade*."

Its strong recommendation consists in the small compass of bulk and weight which renders cheap and easy the transportation to any distance of a great amount of fertilizing power. A calculation has been made by a careful and discreet farmer near Petersburg to show that guano, at the rate of even four hundred pounds to the acre, which is a very liberal allowance, two to three cwt. being the usual quantity, does not cost at \$3 per hundred, more than half as much as the stable manure required to produce the same results at twenty-five cents for the two horse wagon load, when hauled from one and a half to three miles.

To gratify our agricultural readers, we subjoin the analysis of the genuine guano by Prof. URE, of London. So great is the demand for Peruvian guano that a spurious compound in imitation of it has been manufactured:

Average result of analysis of the genuine Guano, in reference to its agricultural value, by Professor URE, M. D., F. R. S.

| | |
|---|------|
| Azotized organic matter, including urate of ammonia, and capable of affording from 8 to 17 per cent. of ammonia by slow decomposition in the soil | 50.0 |
| Water | 11.0 |
| Phosphate of lime | 25.0 |
| Ammonia, phosphate of ammonia and exalate of ammonia, containing from 4 to 9 per cent. of ammonia | 13.0 |
| Siliceous matter from the crops of birds | 1.0 |

100.00

To distinguish "the true from the sham," Professor URE says that genuine guano, when burned upon a red hot shovel, leaves a white ash of phosphate of lime and magnesia, whereas the foreign substance leaves a black fused mass of sea salt, copperas, and sand. The specific gravity of good fresh guano is never more than 1.65, water being 100, whereas that of this substance is as high as 2.17, as produced by the sand, salt, and copperas in it.—*Nat. Intel.*

WHEAT FANS, PLOUGHS, &c.

The undersigned would inform the AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY, that he has on hand and for sale, various kinds of Farming Implements—among which is his very superior Wheat Fan—which, last fall, received the first certificate of excellence awarded by the Balt. Co. Agricultural Society. Also the imitable Prouty S. S. or Boston Centre-draught, and the far-famed Wiley's Patent or New York Ploughs, right and left hand. The many advantages possessed by these ploughs, are invaluable to the agriculturist, and should be tried to be properly appreciated. Castings for the above always on hand, which being of Northern manufacture, are the most durable extant—
A. G. MOTT,
July 3 41* corner Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, Balt.

THRASHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS.

Two of COPE'S Endless chain Horse Powers and Thrashing machines, all complete, which will be sold low if application be made immediately to
JAMES HUEY & CO.
July 3 41* No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

GUANO.

A fresh supply of Guano, just received and for sale by the bag containing from 150 to 220 lbs.

SAMUEL SANDS,
at the office of the American Farmer.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.
Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber,
Ap. 17. OBED HUSSEY.

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Ensor and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing.

By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry"

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BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.
JOHN H. B. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

FOR SALE, THAT VALUABLE FARM & MILLS.

Known as the Mansion Farm or Owings' Lower Mills, situate 1 1/2 miles from the city, on the Reisterstown turnpike, upon which it binds for half a mile, having the Westminster branch of the Susquehanna rail road within 200 yards of the dwelling. This Farm contains about 416 acres, 80 acres of which are in wood, the greater portion of the residue in a high state of cultivation, having had near 10,000 bushels lime put on it the last few years—the growing crop of wheat, rye, oats, &c. &c. looking remarkably well, the meadow comprising about 100 acres is prime land, which has recently been resod.

The improvements consist of a large and well built brick Mansion House, 60 ft. front by 40 ft. deep, exclusive of the back and side additions. A substantial large brick Barn, having stalled stabling underneath for 25 head of cattle, wagon and carriage houses, dairies, smokehouse, blacksmith's shop, corn houses, &c. &c.

A good brick GRIST MILL, with a comfortable stone dwelling for the miller; the mill is in good order, and can grind 40 bbls. of flour per day, which quantity could be increased with a trifling expense.

An excellent SAW MILL has recently been double geared and capable of cutting 2000 feet per day; these mills have a good run of country custom, with an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, the fall of water being about 30 feet. Additional works might be erected at other sites on the premises.

This farm could conveniently be divided, having on the upper portion of it, in addition to the above improvements, a frame dwelling and log cottage, with a good barn and stabling. The whole property is in superior order and repair. The proprietor residing out of the state, is disposed to sell it for less than its value, on accommodating terms. Any person desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to the manager on the premises. For terms of sale and further particulars apply to

REYNOLDS & SMITH,
No. 46 N. Howard st.

je 26



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheap to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at his establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Oct. 15.

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Beef, Balt. mess, 8 1/2a | Butter, Glades, No. 1, 13 | Tobacco—The |
| Do. do. No. 1, 6 1/2a7 | Do. do. 2, 7a11 | stock of fine |
| Do. prime, 5a | Do. do. 3, 5a7 | qualities is ve- |
| Pork, mess, 10 | Do. Western 2, 6a | ry small, with |
| Do. No. 1, 9 1/2a9 1/2 | Do. do. 3, 5a6 | an active de- |
| Do. prime, 8 | Lard, Balt. kegs, 1, 6 1/2a7 | mand. The |
| Do. cargo, a | Do. do. 2, none | stock of com- |
| Bacon, hams, Bal. lb 6 1/2a7 | Do. Western, 1, a6 1/2 | mon and infe- |
| Do. middlings, " 5a5 1/2 | Do. do. 2, 5a5 1/2 | rior is large & |
| Do. shoulders, " 4a4 1/2 | Do. do. bbls 1, 6a6 1/2 | the demand |
| Do. ast'd, West. 4 1/2 | Cheese, casks, 6 | for these sorts |
| Do. hams, 5a7 | Do. boxes, 5a8 1/2 | very light. The |
| Do. middlings, a5 | Do. extra, 12a15 | operations du- |
| Do. shoulders, 3 1/2a4 | | ring the week |
| COTTON— | | do not amount |
| Virginia, 9a10 | Tennessee, lb. | to 1000 hog- |
| Upland, 9 | Alabama, 11a12 | heads in all. |
| Louisiana, 11 1/2 | Florida, 10a12 | The quotatio- |
| North Carolina, 10a11 | Mississippi | ns remain un- |
| JUMBER— | | altered, viz:— |
| Georgia Flooring 12a15 | Joists & Sc'ling, W.P. 7a10 | For Maryla'd, |
| S. Carolina do 10a12 | Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P. 7a10 | 50 to \$2; com- |
| White Pine, pann' 125a27 | Shingles, W.P. 2a9 | mon to good |
| Common, 20a22 | Shingles, ced'r, 3.00a9.00 | common and |
| Select Cullings, 14a16 | Laths, sawed, 1.25a | 1.75 middling \$2 |
| Common do 8a10 | Laths, split, 50a | 1.00 \$5; good \$5- |
| MOLASSES— | | 50 a \$7; fine |
| Havana, 1st qu. gl 30a31 | New Orleans 31a | \$7.25 a 12. |
| Porto Rico, 29 1/2a30 | Guadaloupe & Mart 26a28 | We quote for |
| English Island, 29 1/2a30 | Sugar House, 28a36 | Ohio, common |
| OAPS— | | to middling |
| Baltimore white, 12a14 | North'm, br'n & yel. 3 1/2a4 1/2 | \$2.25 a 4.50 |
| brown & yel'w 4 1/2a5 1/2 | | good \$5 a 6, |
| TOBACCO— | | fine red and |
| Common 2 a 3 1/2 | Yellow, 8 a10 | wrappery \$6- |
| Brown and red, 4 a 5 | Fine yellow, 12a14 | 50 a \$10; fine |
| Ground leaf, 6 a 7 | Virginia, 4 a 9 | yellow \$8.50 |
| Fine red 6 1/2a 8 | Rappahannock, 3 a | a \$12; and ex- |
| wrappery, suitable | Kentucky, 13 a11 | tra wrappery |
| for segars, 8a13 | St. Domingo, 15 a38 | \$11a\$13. The |
| Yellow and red, 7a10 | Cuba, 15 a38 | inspecto's are |
| PLASTER PARIS— | | 609 bbls., in |
| Cargo, pr ton cash 2.75a | Ground per bbl. 1.12a | cluding 474- |
| SUGARS— | | Maryland, 133 |
| Hav. wh. 100lbs 9a10.50 | St. Croix, 100lbs 7.00a8.00 | Ohio, and 2 |
| Do. brown a7.50 | Brazil, white, a | Virginia. |
| Porto Rico, 6.70a7.50 | Do. brown, 1.25 | Grain.—The |
| New Orleans, 6 1/2a6 1/2 | Lump, lb. c. | rec'ts of grain |
| FLOUR—We quote | | generally have |
| Superfine How. st., from stores, bl 4.25. | | been light dur- |
| Do. City Mills, 4.25. | | ing the week, |
| Do. Susquehanna, 4.37 | | and the de- |
| Rye, first 3.50a | | mand fully e- |
| Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl. 2.62 | | qual to the |
| Do. per bbl. 11.75 | | supply. Corn |
| GRAIN— | | has been com- |
| Wheat, white, p bu 95a106 | Peas, black eye, 50a55 | ing in more |
| " best Pa red 90a | Clover seed, store 55.50a | freely, & pri- |
| " ord. to pri. Md 88a90 | Timothy do 2a2.50 | ces have sligh- |
| Corn, white, 43a44 | Flaxseed, rough st. 1.35 | ly declined. |
| " yellow Md. 42a44 | Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs. 1.25 | Wheat.—In the |
| Rye, Md. a57 | Ship Stuff, bus. 20a | early part of |
| Oats, Md. 23a24 | Brown Stuff, 15a | the week there |
| Beans, 101 | Shorts, bushel, 29a | were sales of |
| FEATHERS—per lb. | | Maryland red |
| COFFEE— | | Wheat, good |
| Havana, 7 a 8 | Java, lb. 10 a12 | prime at 88 a |
| P. Rico & Laguay. 6 1/2a 8 | Rio, 6 1/2a7 1/2 | 92cs. Sales al |
| St. Domingo, 5 1/2a 6 | Triage, 3 1/2a 4 1/2 | so this morn- |
| CANDLES— | | ing at the |
| Mould, common, 9a10 | Sperm, 32a33 | same prices. |
| Do. choice brands, 10 1/2 | Wax, 60a65 | |
| Dipped, 8a 9 | | |

NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

At the old stand formerly occupied by JOHN T. DARDING, fronting on Grant & Ellicott streets, adjoining Dinsmore & Kyle, Pratt st. wharf.

G. H. BRYSON & J. JOHNSON,

Having entered into a co-partnership under the name G. H. Bryson & Co., offer for sale at reduced prices, a great variety of Ploughs, Casting, &c., as

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Davis, | Hill Side, | Grain Cradles, |
| S. & M. | Sub Soil, | Cutting Box, |
| Chenoweth, | Freeborn & Hitchcock, | Corn Shellers, |
| Woods, | Cultivators, | Corn and Cob |
| Wiley, | Harrows, | Crushers, &c. |
| Bar Sher, | Wheat Fans, | |

Ross' Patent Hay and Straw Cutter, and every variety of FIELD AND GARDEN SEED.

Repairing done on the lowest terms. Castings by the ton or otherwise. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
aug 21 G. H. BRYSON & CO.

HARVEST TOOLS.

In store and for sale by J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, next Charles, Wolf's very superior Grain Cradles, (such as I have been selling for the last five years;) Grain and Grass Sythes; steel and wood Hay Forks; an assortment of Hay Rakes, Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, of different patterns, for 2 and 4 horses. Wheat Fans, plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, Corn Planters, my superior Straw Cutters, of all sizes, with wood and iron frames. Also a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of a sizes, and other farming implements.

BERKSHIRE BOAR.

A fine Berkshire Boar, 12 months old, of pure stock, for Sale—Price \$10—He is a very fine animal.
Also some half-bred Berkshire Pigs—Apply at this office.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber, agent for the Peruvian Company, has received per ship Orpheus, 400 tons of Peruvian Guano—and will hereafter be regularly supplied with the article by the Company, who alone have the right to export it.

Orders for any quantity, (not less than one ton) will be supplied at the following rates,—

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| From 1 to 5 tons, | \$3 | per 100 lbs. |
| “ 6 to 10 “ | \$2.87 1/2 | “ |
| Above 10 tons, | \$2.75 | “ |

A Pamphlet upon the nature, properties and results of this Guano, will be issued from the American Farmer Office, in a few days free of charge.

Applications post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

SAML. K. GEORGE,
No. 2 German st., Baltimore.

sep. 5

CATTLE SHOW,

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION & PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Baltimore County Agricultural Society will hold its third annual FAIR on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY the 23d and 24th days of October, 1844, at Govanstown, 4 miles from Baltimore on the York Road.

The PLOUGHING MATCH will be held on the first day.

The ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered on the second day.

The Executive Committee do not deem it necessary to present at this time a list of the various articles for which premiums will be offered, but assure the public that they are determined to go the very extent of their means in encouraging the various branches of Domestic industry, and in endeavoring to excite an increased emulation in cultivating the soil, in raising the most improved breed of stock, and in the manufactures of husbandry. Encouraged by past experience, the Committee appeal with confidence to the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers, and above all, to the ladies of the City and County to aid them by their presence and contribution, to make the Fair of 1844 an event of surpassing interest to our Agricultural friends and the public generally.

HENRY C. TURNBULL,
WM. GOVANE HOWARD,
JNO. B. H. FULTON,
Committee of Arrangements.

Sep 5

NEALE & LUCKETT, No. 3, Light street wharf.

Have received from a gentleman in Maryland, a supply of FLY PROOF WHEAT for Seed, which they offer for sale at \$14 per bushel. This is a very superior wheat, weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel, yielding largely upon lands of tolerably quality, safe from the ravages of the fly, and making a rich and very nice flour. It is of German origin, and a different species from the Mediterranean wheat, which it is believed does not yield good flour. Persons wishing to supply themselves with seed, are desired to call and examine the sample now on hand. A few hundred bushels more can be obtained from the same source, if early application be made.

Aug 28

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,
Manufactured by Robt. Sinclair Jr. & Co. No. 60 Light street, viz:

| | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Corn Mills, price \$40 | (most approved) | 8 to 12 |
| Sinclair & Co.'s Corn and Cob Crushers, | Subsoil Ploughs, | 8 to 12 |
| Baldwin's do. | 30 Other kinds, embracing about 25 sorts, and suited to every variety of soil, | 2.50 to 13 |
| Goldborough's Corn Shelling & Shucking Machine. | 35 Corn & Tobacco Cultivat. | 5 to 6 |
| Hand do. assorted, | 15 to 17 Harrows, | 6 to 16 |
| Vegetable Cutters, | 20 Grain Cradles & Seythes, | 4 to 5 |
| Thrashing Machines, | 40 to 60 Plough and Machine Cast-Horse Powers, | 75 to 100 |
| Cylindrical Straw Cut. | 29 to 45 Fanning Mills, | per lb. 4 to 5 |
| Do. extra large, | 75 Horse Hay Rakes, | 25 to 30 |
| Common Straw Cutters, | 5 to 12 Grindstones, on friction rollers, | 11 |
| Botts & Green's do. | 25 to 30 Lime Spreaders, | 13 |
| Pierce's and Dolphin self-sharpening Plows, (new & Ploughs and Machinery REPAIRED on reasonable terms. Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS—of every sort. GARDEN AND FARMING SEEDS “ “ GARDEN AND FARMING BOOKS “ “ | | |

The agricultural community will find it their interest to examine our stock of Implements, Seeds, &c. We promise purchasers polite attention and lowest market prices. R. S. Jr. & Co.

TURNIP SEED, &c.

Just received from our Seed Gardens 1000 pounds red top and white flat TURNIP SEED, raised from picked roots, of the finest shape and quality, and the same that has given such general satisfaction the last 20 years.

500 lbs RUTA BAGA SEED, raised as above
varieties of English and French Turnips

Price of Domestic Seed \$1 per pound
do Imported do 75cts. do

Also—CABBAGE SEEDS of finest imported; Early Sorts, Flat Dutch, Drum Head and Sugar Loaf Savoy CABBAGE, German Sprouts, yellow and other Radish Seed for late sowing, Half Long, Long Green and Cluster Cucumber Seed, Endive, Lettuce, &c. &c.
Jy 24 ROBT. SINCLAIR Jr. & CO. 62 Light st.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

A supply now on hand from the N. York establishment, by the single barrel, or larger quantity. For sale by

SAML. SANDS,
je 19 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore E & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore. je 28

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

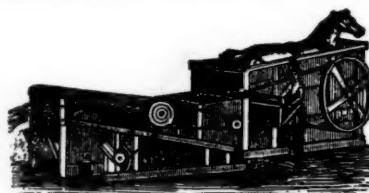
The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c. to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. if RANDALL & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES! GRAIN CRADLES!

We mean what we say when we assert that A. G. MOTT, corner of Ensor and Forest sts. Old Town, near the Bel-air market, is now making up, and has for sale, the very best and cheapest article of the kind in the Baltimore market, and no mistake. Try them. je 19



WHITMAN'S THRASHING MACHINE & HORSE POWER DEPOT, No. 2 Eutaw st., opposite the Eutaw House, where the subscriber now offers for sale all his new improvements in the Thrashing-machine and Horse-power line, consisting in part of his new SEPARATOR, patented March 20th, 1844, which thrashes and cleans the grain at one operation, and is considered the greatest labor saving machine, and of the most value to the farmer of any machine ever invented in this country.

NEW STRAW CARRIERS—These machines thrash and separate the grain from the straw in a rapid and perfect manner, and are highly approved by all.

Improved CYLINDER THRASHERS—Warranted to thrash faster than any other kind of thrashers that can be produced.

Improved HORSE POWERS, on the rail way principle, for one or two horses. These machines are durable, possess double the power of the common kind, and occupy about one eighth of the room. All of the above are made of the best materials, by experienced workmen, and warranted. I will furnish a man to go out with them and set them up in any part of this State, if desired.

As this is no humbug, all who feel an interest in agriculture are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, Baltimore city, will meet with prompt attention. EZRA WHITMAN. Jr. jy 17

GUANO—Farmers, Now's your time.

The subscriber has received 80 sacks of GUANO, which he will sell at \$3 1/4 a hundred if immediately applied for.

D. B. DICKINSON,
Corner of Bond and Lombard sts. or, LEWIS GROSS, Jr. No. 85 Smith's wharf.

July 24

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

Also, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Also, a second hand Steam Engine, 16 horse power, and the works for two Saw Mills.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

Mr. Abner Linthcum, Jr., and all Machinists are invited to a fair trial of Grinding against my Corn and Cob Crushers, and if I do not do more work, taking the power, quantity, and quality into consideration, I will give them my machine gratis.

Patent Rights for sale by the subscriber. JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. no 8

MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,

Just received and for sale by ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st. Ap 22

CLEAZY'S IMPROVED SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, a little west of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road Depot, would invite public attention to this superior implement, both as to its simplicity, cheapness and good work with light draft. He will furnish patterns to manufacturers living out of this state on reasonable terms. may 1

NEW PATENT CORN MILL—CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The subscribers have recently invented and constructed a Corn Mill and Crusher, to be worked by hand or horse power, which are remarkably simple and admirably adapted to the present wants of farmers. Either of the above machines may be seen in operation at our warehouse, No. 60, Light street.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. Prices—Corn Crusher \$30—Corn Mills \$40. ap 29

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| For a garden up to 20 acres, | \$6 |
| " 100 acres arable land, | 10 |
| " 200 " " " | 15 |
| " 300 " " " | 18 |
| " 400 " " " | 20 |
| Unlimited number of acres, | 25 |

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell. fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. S. EASTMAN, at No. 36 West Pratt st. about half a square west of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road depot, has on hand a great variety of Plows and Plow Castings, and other Farming implements at wholesale and retail, as follows, viz. his newly patented Cleazy self-sharpening plows of 7 different sizes, (and one large left hand do) he has many testimonies to show the superior merits of this implement.

Also—Gideon Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes, wrought and cast share, do do. Connecticut improved, a superior article for light soil; Evans' reverse point ploughs, with cast shares only. Wyman's No. O. self-sharpeners, various bar-share and coulter ploughs and superior side ploughs, etc. etc. Also, corn and tobacco Cultivators, wheat fans, cylindrical straw cutters of various sizes, a superior article; lime carts, superior Pennsylvania made grain Cradles; small Burr-tone Mills for driving by horse power or steam; Corn Shellers, Thrashing Machines (and horse-powers for two or four horses) made very durable and to thresh clean. Bachelder's and Osgood's patent corn planters, etc. with a great variety of their implements made of the best materials and in the best manner. As the above are sold at reduced prices to suit the times. may 1